



"Be just, and fear not;  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at  
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1823.

[NO. 46

POLITICAL.

The New York Rochester Telegraph appends the following comment to a sketch of the public services of

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"In the course of his public services, commencing long before the age of manhood and embracing a period of more than forty years, Mr. Adams has been equally distinguished for the purity of his morals, the ardour of his patriotism, and the strength of his intellect. Few men have lived a life more honorable to themselves or more useful to their country. His public services challenge the severest scrutiny. His private character is so far beyond the reach of detraction, that malice has never dared to assail it.—Where else can a man be found who has been forty years in public life, without furnishing even a pretext for opposition? Who is more independent in spirit, more inflexible in purpose, or more devoted to the constitution of his country?—John Quincy Adams? Who can detect a wrong in the long history of his official life, or point to a blemish upon his moral character? When has he intrigued for office, or sacrificed principles for power? These are plain questions. Let his revilers answer them satisfactorily before they ask the people to join them in opposing a man who has so many and such irresistible claims to their full confidence.

Instead of opposing the election of Mr. Adams, we should be grateful in possessing a man so eminently qualified to succeed the revolutionary worthies who have formed and established a government that promises to extend its blessings to many generations. What better evidence do we want, what stronger proof can we have, of Mr. Adams' patriotism and true worthiness than the commendations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe? He was appointed an ambassador by the immortal Washington. The illustrious Jefferson selected him for a minister to Russia. Madison removed him to the court of St. James, and Monroe called him to the department of state. He has served with success and fidelity in all these responsible stations.—His character and talents are respected by all foreign governments. He is honored and beloved by his own countrymen. He retains the full confidence of the venerable surviving presidents.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, (Tennessee,) to a gentleman in this city, dated 22d Sept. 1823.

"I know not what candidate you uphold for the Presidency, or whether you uphold any; neither do I suppose you care who is in or out of that office; but I must confess that since I came here and have so many opportunities of seeing the great hero of the west and south, I am very much inclined in his favour.

It is the generally received opinion, that he is too turbulent, his disposition too fiery and his temper too unrestrained, to fill that important office, which requires so much moderation. But never was public opinion so much mistaken.—Unfortunately for himself, he has been placed in a series of situations which called for a prompt decision of character, which he possesses in an eminent degree; and his conduct on those occasions has been animated upon by those who were utterly ignorant of the circumstances under which he acted, and of the people with whom he had to deal; and Jackson possesses too much of native pride, and relies too much on the rectitude of his intentions, to appear in his vindication.

I have understood from a gentleman who is in his confidence, that Jackson is in possession of letters which, were they published, would in all probability annihilate the prospects of—. I do not know the precise nature of those letters, but understand that the one of the latest date contains an earnest entreaty that they should be returned, in order that the evidence of a certain transaction may be destroyed. These letters would have been published had not the friends of Jackson set him up as a candidate, when the possibility of being accused of meanness of motive prevented him.—Should he be elected, the publication of them would look like spite; and should he himself be elected it would look like triumph; but should neither of them be elected, you will probably hear more of them at some future day."—New-York States.

We have it in our power to give some explanation of the above. We have been told by a gentleman of unquestioned character, that he was informed by an intimate and confidential friend of Gen. Jackson, some time since, that it was the intention of that distinguished individual to address the American people under his own signature, should Mr Crawford receive a nomination as President. Gen. Jackson, at that period, not anticipating that he should occupy the situation of a rival candidate, felt himself at liberty to promise to the public some interesting communications, affecting a question so importantly bearing upon the interests of the country. While we appreciate the delicacy which is alluded to in the extract above, and esteem it characteristic of the gallant and generous chief referred to, we indulge a hope that it will be overcome by that distinguished spirit of patriotism which he is known to possess, and that if he can give any additional light upon the Presidential question; if he can disclose any occurrences with which the American people ought to be acquainted; he will not hesitate to do it.—Let him "be just and fear not." His countrymen have rallied round him heretofore, when his enemies would have robbed him of his well earned fame, and let him be assured that if he speaks on this subject, his motives will be appreciated and his opinions respected.

N. Y. Patriot.

Religious.

EXTRACT.

JON. XIV. 1. Men that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble.

As this changeable and uncertain life is only the passage to an immutable state, and endless duration of happiness or misery, it ought never to be absent from our thoughts, that "man born of a woman is of few days."

The business of life is to work out our salvation; and the days are few in which provisions must be made for eternity. We all stand upon the brink of the grave; of that state in which there is no repentance. He, whose life is extended to its utmost natural boundaries, can live but a little while; and that he shall be one of those who are comparatively said to live long no man can tell. Our days are not only few, but uncertain. The utmost that can be hoped is little; and of that little, the greater part is denied to the majority of mankind.

Our time is short, and our work is great; it is therefore, with the kindest earnestness enjoined by the apostle, that we use all diligence to make "our calling and election sure." But to an impartial surveyor of the ways of men, will it appear that the apostle's summons has been heard or regarded? Let the most candid and charitable observer take cognizance of the general practice of the world; and what can be discovered but gay thoughtlessness or sordid industry? It seems that to secure their calling and election is the care of few. Of the greater part it may be said, that God is not in their thoughts. One forgets him in his business, another in his amusements; one in eager enjoyment of to day, another in solicitous contrivance for to-morrow. Some die amidst the gratifications of luxury, and some in the tumults of contents undecided, and purposes uncompleted. Warnings are multiplied, but without notice. "Wisdom crieth in the streets," but is rarely heard.

Among those that live thus wholly occupied by present things, there are some in whom all sense of religion seems extinct or dormant; who acquiesce in their own modes of life, and never look forward into futurity, but gratify themselves with their own accustomed circle of amusements, or limit their thoughts by the attainment of their present pursuit; and, without suffering themselves to be interrupted by the unwelcome thoughts of death and judgment, congratulate themselves on their prudence or felicity, and rest satisfied with what the world can afford them; not that they doubt, but forget, a future state; not that they disbelieve their own immortality, but that they never considered it.

To these men it is surely proper to represent the shortness of life, and to remind them that human acquisitions and enjoyments are of few days; & that, whatever value may be assigned them by perverted opinions, they certainly want durability; that the fabric of terrestrial happiness has no foundation that canlong support it; that every hour however enlivened by gaiety or dignified by splendour, is part subducted from the sum of life; that age advances alike upon the negligent and anxious; and that every moment of delight makes delights the shorter.

If reason bids us to fix our hearts upon things which we are not certain of retaining, we violate a prohibition still stronger, when we suffer ourselves to place our happiness in that which must certainly be lost; yet such is all that this world affords us. Pleasures and honours must quickly perish, because life itself must soon be at an end.

But if it be folly to delight in advantages of uncertain tenure and short continuance, how great is the folly of preferring them to permanent and perpetual good! The man whose whole attention converges to this world, even if we suppose all his attempts prosperous, and all his wishes granted, gains only empty pleasure, which he cannot keep, at the cost of eternal happiness, which, if now neglected, he can never gain.

Let such men, therefore, seriously reflect the "man born of a woman is of few days" that he cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

Others there are on whom the interests of life have very strong hold, who relax their thoughts by pleasure, or enchain them by attention to wealth or power, and yet feel, forcible conviction, the importance of futurity; in whose breasts pious intentions are often budding, though they are quickly nipped by secular desires.—Such men suffer frequent disturbance from the remonstrances of reason and the reproaches of conscience; and do not set reason or conscience at defiance, but endeavour to pacify them with assuasive promises of repentance and amendment. They know that their present state is dangerous, and, therefore, withdraw from it to a fancied futurity, in which, whatever is crooked is to be made straight; in which temptations are to be rejected and passions are to be conquered; in which wisdom and piety are to regulate the day; in which every hour shall have its proper duty—the morning shall awake beneficence, and the evening still the soul in gratitude and devotion.

JOHNSON'S SERMONS.

"GIVE ME THY HEART."

This exhortation or command, which may be understood as addressed to every one of the children of Adam individually, after implying that our hearts are alienated from God, authoritatively directs us to replace our affections upon that glorious object who alone is worthy to receive them.—Let us listen with awe, for it is God himself that speaks. He who commanded and the great work of creation was accomplished; he who formed proud man of the dust, and will bring him again to that dust out of which he was taken, commands us to give him our hearts; to love him because he is altogether lovely. Whoever is thus united to him can say—"The Lord is my light and my salvation, my rock, my fortress; though a host should encamp against me, my heart should not fear. If God be for me, who can be against me? Surely goodness and mercy will follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever." But where shall we flee for safety, if obnoxious to Him whose presence fills the universe which he created, and who, out of Christ, is a consuming fire? Children of men! the terms of salvation are easy—GIVE YOUR HEARTS TO GOD. Do you plead inability? on account of that very inability will the Judge condemn you; for it consists only in the WILL. Shall a criminal at an earthly tribunal plead his aversion to goodness and love of wickedness, to excuse his atrocities? Much less will that absurd plea avail us at the final bar. God has a right to our supreme affections, he is every way worthy of them, and the yielding up of them alone can afford us peace. Children of men! give your hearts to God.

DEATH.

There is at least one great occasion in the life of every man. There is one decisive act that tries the spirit, and puts the destinies of the soul at issue. Neither the skeptic's wavering confidence, nor the duellist's blind temerity, befits this dread solemnity.

The wretch that thrusts himself unceremoniously into his maker's presence and the wretch who being called for dares, without preparation, and without concern to enter it, deserves alike our reprobation. The one resembles the maniac, who leaps the precipice; the other, the sot, who staggers at it, regardless of its height, and unmindful of the shock that awaits his fall.—From such spectacles of self destruction, the mind turns away with mingled emotions of pity and horror.—How unlike the good man's death. Here there is real majesty.—Nothing below exceeds, nothing equals it. To see a human being crowded to the verge of life, and standing on that line that connects and divides eternity, and time, excites a solemn interest. But, O! what words can express the grandeur of the death scene, when the individual about to make the dread experiment, sensible of his condition, and with heaven and hell, and judgment, and eternity, full in view, is calm, collected, confident, and relying on the merits of his Saviour, and the faithfulness of his God, is eager to depart? Perhaps the sainted Stephen here occurs to mind; Stephen, with heaven beaming from his countenance, as sinking under the pressure of his enemies, he raises his dying eyes to glory, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Perhaps the Israelitish prophet, dropping his consecrated mantle on his pupil, as he mounts the whirlwind from the bank of the Jordan; or perhaps Saul of Tarsish, exclaiming in the prospect of the fires of martyrdom, "I am ready to be offered up; I have kept the faith; and there is henceforth laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the righteous Lord will deliver unto me, and not to me only, but to all those that love his appearing."

"How our hearts burn within us at the scene!"  
Whence this brave bound o'er limits set to man?  
His God supports him in his final hour.  
His final hour brings glory to his God.  
We gaze, we weep mixed tears of grief and joy;  
Amazement strikes; devotion burns to flame,  
Christians admire, and infidels believe."

PRESIDENT NOT.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Franklin, in the state of Missouri, on the first Monday in December next, for the disposal of such of the lands situate within the district of Howard county, in said state, as have been relinquished to the United States prior to the 1st day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act passed on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," as are situate in the following described townships and fractional townships, lying north of the Missouri River, and west of the fifth principal meridian, viz:

In townships 44 to 51 inclusive, of range 11 west	
44	54
45	55
46	56
47	57
48	58
49	59
50	60
51	61
52	62
53	63
54	64
55	65
56	66
57	67
58	68
59	69
60	70
61	71
62	72
63	73
64	74
65	75
66	76
67	77
68	78
69	79
70	80
71	81
72	82
73	83
74	84
75	85
76	86
77	87
78	88
79	89
80	90
81	91
82	92
83	93
84	94
85	95
86	96
87	97
88	98
89	99
90	100

Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed, to public sale, agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of the act, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of the public lands," such lands situate within the abovementioned townships as have become forfeited to the United States prior to the 1st of October, 1820, for failure to complete the payment within the period prescribed by law.

The sales will open with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August 1823.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
GEORGE GRAHAM,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.



AMERICAN RECORD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1823.

The latest advices from England are to the 8th ult. received at New-York.

Nothing important had transpired—The London Courier says that the situation of affairs at Cadiz is such as to give considerable uneasiness to the French Government—that every attempt at negotiation has failed—that the war lingers, the summer is waiting, and the rains about to commence.—Hence the French Ministry are anxious to end the campaign.—Preparations were making for an attack on Cadiz by sea and land, but there is no prospect of the city being taken by arms.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

MADRID, AUG. 28.

Our advices from Madrid are to the 23d inst. The squadron had just been reinforced by 12 vessels—6 more were coming from Coruna. When these arrive the blockading squadron will consist of 36 vessels. The Florida built at Seville, and St. Marys, consists already of 16 bomb vessels, 7 howitzer boats, and 53 gun boats. Admiral Villavieja arrived at the Grand head quarters on the 23d.

We have accounts from Grenada of the 20th, which announced the arrival of Riego at Malaga on the 17th. He was very coldly received by the troops and the inhabitants—some of the officers, and even generals deserted. His troops that remain are about 3000.—The greater part are for capitulating, but the regiment of Galicia, and the King's dragoons are against it.

We just hear the death, (by a disorder in his lungs) of Gen. Grouchy, who commanded the blockade of Pampeluna.

The Greeks have been again successful and obtained a glorious victory over the Turks on the plains of St. Luc—where the latter had 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded and 600 made prisoners. The Greeks are in high spirits. Success to them.

General JACKSON.—We are much gratified to learn "The Man of Orleans" has been elected a Senator from Tennessee by a handsome majority over col. Williams the radical candidate.

The U. States' Ketch Sea Gull, Com. Porter, we learn from undoubted authority, touched at Beaufort last week for a supply of wood. We are the more pleased in noticing this circumstance, as it must effectually remove the fears entertained for the safety of this vessel and her gallant crew, in consequence of some rumors that had reached us from Philadelphia, of her having been seen at sea keel upwards.

There has been a severe gale or hurricane at New-Orleans, which did much damage, particularly with the cotton plantations; nearly all the crops in that vicinity were destroyed.

At Liverpool 8th Sept. Cotton had advanced a little, and was in fair demand.

THE STEAM BRIG.

The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday states, that there is very little prospect of getting this vessel off during the winter. The strong Northwesterly winds for the two last days, have driven her within twenty yards of the shore. She is about half a mile from Cape Henry Light House. Most of her cargo has been landed, and that part remaining on board is free from damage, and will be got out in a day or two, without injury.

It gives us great pleasure in finding the new post master general's circular, has done much good.—Notwithstanding the bad arrangements, in running the mail through this state, we get our papers earlier, and in better order than before. Formerly, some of the contractors cared but little whether the mail was carried over and under water, so they arrived in time—now they can have a bear-skin mounted over the bags—the looks like doing business.

Mississippi Gazette.

Mr. Gabriel Richaud, a Roman Catholic Priest, has been elected a Delegate to Congress from the territory of Michigan.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session held in Philadelphia in May last, recommended to the Churches throughout the United States, to observe the first Thursday in November a

proximo as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.

The Electors of the President of the United States, are thus appointed in the several States:

In Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, by the people in districts—7 states.

In New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Ohio, by the people, with general tickets—10 states.

In Vermont, New-York, Delaware, S. Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Indiana, by the Legislature—7 states.

INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Editor of the Baltimore morning Chronicle has been politely favored with the following extract of a letter, from an officer attached to the U. S. brig Spark, dated,

HAVANA, SEPT. 8.

I again address you, to inform you of a little circumstance that occurred here a few days since. On the 6th inst. on board of a Spanish man of war we observed, the American flag in a most disgraceful situation, as an American vessel of war, we of course took notice of it.

The flag of our country was displayed at the foremast head of the vessel I allude to, union down, and under the bloody piratical flag; such an insult to our flag could not remain unnoticed, and there is not the least doubt but it was intended as such. The moment capt. Shubrick observed it, I was dispatched with these orders—"whether our flag was intentionally hoisted in that manner or not?" The answer was, "No! there was no insult offered to your country, and the flag shall be immediately changed." I left the vessel perfectly satisfied, supposing that the word of the officer could not be doubted, and that his promise would be fulfilled; but, to our astonishment, after I returned on board, they were still kept flying. I was ordered on board again, to remain there until they were either shifted or hauled down entirely—as the flag was improperly treated, I had no scruple in delivering my orders *verbatim*. On my near approach to the vessel, the second time, they commenced to haul them down. I however went on board, and communicated my orders to the Comdg. officer. On the next day, our captain wrote him a letter, stating the circumstance, and concluded by saying, if it was his intention to insult the flag, it was in a poor place, surrounded as he was by his own forts—signifying, I presume, if he was out of the harbor, he would resent it in a different manner. Shortly after this letter was delivered, an apology came on board, which cleared up every thing.

FROM SMYRNA.

Papers to the 14th of August are received at the American office, Baltimore, by the brig Torpedo, capt. Chandler.

Capt. C. states, that the Greeks were in entire possession of the Morea, excepting the strong fortress of Patras, where there is at present a numerous Turkish fleet. The Greek fleets were at Ipsara and Hydra—at this latter island they were to meet on the 2d August, where great preparations were made to be making to form a desperate attack on the Turkish fleet, and it was supposed a great number of boats were to be sent in along with the fire ships. There is no doubt that the Greeks are much more forward in their cause than ever. A few days before the Torpedo left Smyrna, there was a report that a 74, two frigates and a 200p (English) had arrived at Corfu with three of the chief Greeks on board, from whence it is said they were going up to the Turkish fleet.

The papers contain advices from Constantinople of the 6th August, which say:—We continue to experience complete tranquillity, notwithstanding the mutinous spirit which exists among a certain class of the Janissaries, who, having been created Padhas with three tails, is consequently invested with great power, exercises a most rigorous police; and causing the guilty to be publicly executed, he spreads a salutary terror among those who might be tempted to imitate them and take a part in their seditious plots.

A Constantinople date of July 21, says:—"The advices from the north are more and more satisfactory. We are assured of a speedy conclusion of a final treaty of peace between the two Imperial courts."

The communications between Constantinople and Odessa have resumed their usual activity.

"From several extracts from Bagdad it would appear the Turks have taken Menluli, and repulsed the Persians. The latter, after an action in which the former

were said to have the advantage, were compelled to retreat several leagues. We have witnessed the arrival of a great number of bags, filled with heads and ears, distressing but too eloquent proofs of the truth of the report."

The new embassy from France was announced for October—great preparations were making at Constantinople for its reception at the Palace.

According to the Smyrna papers, great confusion prevailed among the Greeks. They state that at the Isle of Hydra, the people have revolted against the Primates. The "strolling government of Greece," as it is termed, has been removed to Mezare, and enjoys no consideration—its affairs are administered by a few discontented Greeks.

Letters from Alexandria state that the plague had entirely subsided, and that the usual communications had been opened.

At Scio perfect tranquillity was enjoyed.

A letter from Pergama, of August 2, states that a horde of Turks had massacred all the male Greeks residing in a village about 8 leagues from that place, and had made slaves of all the women and children.

On the 1st of August the plague made its appearance at Constantinople. The communications, however, were uninterrupted, as the danger was not considered very alarming.

FROM BRAZIL.

By capt. Smith, from Maranham, we learn, that the place declared in favor of independence of the European Portuguese Government and acknowledged the authority of the Imperial Government of Brazil, on the 1st of Aug. and Para, on the 11th. The authorities, and principal inhabitants of Maranham being displeased with the re-establishment of despotism in Portugal, had agreed on this measure two or three weeks previous; but in consequence of the arrival of some Portuguese troops from Bahia, and some outrageous proceedings of the blacks, it was suspended till the arrival of Lord Cochrane, in the ship Peter the First, of 74 guns, when the place immediately submitted, and Cochrane took the entire control. He seized all the ships and property of the European Portuguese merchants (to the amount of about a million of dollars) and was sending Rio de Janeiro. His proceedings were extremely arbitrary and tyrannical—several respectable merchants had been imprisoned by him—the business of the place was almost entirely suspended, and the merchants and capitalists were all leaving it. Cochrane had been there about six weeks when the Alfred sailed, and was to leave in a few days.

Salem Reg.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 7.

The James Cropper arrived last evening in 29 days from Liverpool. The dates of her papers are the same as those brought by the Lallah Rookh, to Charleston.

M. Hyde de Neuville has arrived at Lisbon as French ambassador to Portugal. Those two courts seem to have a perfect understanding:—the latter has furnished a quota of ships to aid in the blockade of Cadiz, (which is now to be turned into a siege, and the city to be fired.) We compassionate so amiable and excellent a man as M. de Neuville, for being employed in such an embassy. The King of Portugal has decreed to the littleness of stripping Sir Robert Wilson of the order of the tower and sword, which, seems, he was no longer worthy to wear, on account of his "revolutionary principles."

The Mediterranean Packet having been ordered, on her homeward voyage, to touch at Cadiz, to land and receive letters, attempted to do so, but was fired upon by the French fleet, and obliged to come to an anchor in the midst of them, where she lay all night—they having sent no boat on-board till next morning. The Capt. then entered his protest against the act of hostility, and sailed for England.

It is said, that Sir William A'Courts remaining at Seville, has been strongly disapproved of by Mr. Canning.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

In New York, on Wednesday evening, the democratic republicans in the different wards held meetings to choose delegates to the general republican committee for nominating members of assembly. The supporters of Mr. Crawford exerted themselves to elect such delegates as would nominate members of assembly favorable to the continuance of the power of choosing presidential electors in the hand of the legislature. The friends of other democratic candidates for the presidency made efforts to effect such a nomination as would be favorable to the transfer of that power to the people. They succeeded in obtaining a considerable majority in the general nomination committee, who, it is believed, will name only mem-

bers that will authorize the people, at their primary elections, to choose electors of President and Vice President. In the event of such a change, Mr. CRAWFORD will stand no possible chance of obtaining the votes of New York. Indeed, whether such a change be effected or not, it is believed that a majority of the next New York legislature will be decidedly against him, and of course the electors will also be opposed to him.

Philadelphia Franklin Gazette.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 3.

At a stated meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 2d October, 1823, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That this Committee approve of the usual course of nominating a candidate for the office of President of the United States by a caucus of the republican members of Congress.

Resolved, In order to prevent the election of President coming to the House of Representatives, an event always to be deprecated, that it is the sense of the General Committee that the Constitution of the U. States ought to be so amended as to give the election directly to the people, without the intervention of electors.

WM. PAULDING, Jr. Chairman.

JOHN L. LAWRENCE, Sec. pro tem.

NEWSPAPER PANEGYRICS.

We wish our brother editors would unanimously treat a certain species of insolence with the contempt it richly and emphatically deserves. It is common to discover in communications presented for publication in a newspaper, expressions of this kind—"such a man is above newspaper panegyric—his fame stands too elevated to be affected by newspaper strictures."—It is a falsehood, no such character ever existed so elevated, as not to be affected in this way—Washington himself not excepted; it is a mere pompous straddle of importance at our expense, which, speaking for ourselves, we will not allow for a moment. Besides, what does such insolent language mean but to call us in other words, vermin, knaves, profligate and unprincipled wretches, unworthy of confidence, and incapable to honor, as ready to defame as to praise, and that the man who is the object of it stands too high to be affected by either. A man dies, and his obituary is perhaps the only public evidence given, that he ever lived—it is presented for public use with the following modest paragraph:—his character could derive no additional lustre from the encomium of a newspaper." Patry trash! We repeat the remark, such assertions are falsehoods.

Baltimore Chronicle.

DANDY HATS.

Our city has been much amused with a low tripod kind of a hat, made of fine beaver, and worn by Bang-ups. Some call them the Touch. Others the Gape and Stare, the real name is the Bolingbroke. It is about 6 inches in crown, and 4 in rim, shaped like an inverted cone. It is a real tippy. We yesterday saw one of the fancies dressed quite unique, blue frock, black silk Wellington cravat, buff waistcoat, Cassock, pantaloons, high heel boots, black ribbon and eye glass, bushy hair frizzed and ornamented with one of these little tippy hats. He looked like an hour glass, and mimicked his steps along Broadway in the real Jemmy Jumps style. The ladies were highly amused, and more glasses were directed towards him, than would be to the Emperor Turbide, had he just landed; while our blood insensible to all this curiosity danced up the street, humming the favorite air of, "Look dear ma'am, I'm quite the thing; natus hay, tippity ho!"

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Ship News.

Arrived.

19, Sch. Mary Ann, Farrow, Boston.  
21, " Sam Simpson, Robason, N. Y.  
22, " William & Mary, Fowle, do.  
" Merchandise to Hope & Laha do.  
" Sloop Hylas, Wright, Charleston.  
" Sch. George, Burt, Providence.  
" Potatoes to L. Ingraham.  
" Sloop Wave, Haggart, Charleston.  
" Sch. Friendship, Farrow, N. Y.  
23, " Eliza Ann, Basset, Boston.  
24, " Boid Commander, Somers, N. Y.  
" Merchandise to R. G. List, & others.

Cleared.

22 Sch. Deborah, Calvin, N. Y.  
" Naval stores by Burbank & Potts.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

WHOLESALE P.

(CONNECTICUT)

ARTICLES Per

ARTICLES	Per
Acorn	lb.
Batter	gal.
See Wax	gal.
Brandy, French	gal.
Apple	gal.
Peach	gal.
Corn	bush
Cotton	lb.
Coffee	gal.
Tea	gal.
Flaxseed	bush
Flour	gal.
Holland	gal.
Country	gal.
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.
8 by 10	50 ft.
Iron, country bar	lb.
sweeds	gal.
Lumber, Flooring	M.
inch boards	M.
Scantling	M.
Shingles 22 inch	M.
Staves W. O. hhd	M.
R. O. do.	M.
W. O. bbl	M.
Head, W. O. hhd	M.
Lead	lb.
Lead, bar	lb.
ground in oil	leg
Leather, sole	lb.
upper	side
Meal	bush
Molasses	gal.
Oil, Linseed	gal.
Fish	gal.
Naval Stores Tar	bbl
Pitch	gal.
Rosin	gal.
Turpentine	gal.
do. Spirits	gal.
Pork, mess (N. Y.)	bbl.
prime	gal.
green	gal.
Peas, Black eyed	bush
Red	gal.
Rum, Jamaica	gal.
W. I.	gal.
American	bush
Salt, Allum	bush
Fine	lb.
Sugar, Loaf	lb.
Lump	lb.
Brown	lb.
Steel, Blistered	gal.
German	gal.
Tallow	gal.
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.
Leaf	gal.
Wine, Madeira	gal.
Tenerife	gal.
Sherry	gal.
Whiskey	bush
Wheat	bush

Wm. O.

RESPECTFULLY  
and the public in general  
ly arrived from New-Y  
Extensive Ass

GOO

Making his assortment  
Fall & Winter Goods  
ware, bolt & spike Ro  
der and German Steel  
ment of Ship Chandl  
which were laid in at  
New-York, and he flat  
dispose of them on terri  
tory as can be procure  
Washington.

He solicits a continu  
his former customers a  
them of his exertions to  
satisfaction.—Country  
be received at the high  
Water-Street,  
Washington, Oct. 24.

OYSTER

THE Subscriber tal  
informing the citizens o  
others that she has open  
above description at her  
ately opposite Capt. G  
where, oysters will be s  
of day, and through the  
en o'clock, in any manne  
es moderate.

Sat  
Oct. 24, 1823.—4P

ENTERTAIN

THE subscriber havin  
Tavern lately occupied  
informs his friends in p  
public generally, that hi  
for the reception of B  
will contain the choicest  
be furnished with the be  
ket affords, his Stables  
der and will be kept well  
vender, and under the  
perienced ostler.

From the contiguity  
the Court-House, gentl  
ness at Court, will find  
venience, to put up at h  
will meet with every att  
His charges will be  
WILL  
Washington, Oct. 24







## Poetry.

### TO A BUTTERFLY RESTING ON A SCULL.

Creature of air and light,  
Emblem of that which may not fade or die!  
Wilt thou not speed thy flight  
To chase the south-wind through the sunny sky?  
What lures thee thus to stay  
With Silence and Decay,  
Fix'd on the wreck of dull Mortality?  
The thoughts once chamber'd there  
Have gather'd up their treasures, and are gone!  
—Will the dust tell us where  
They that have burst the prison-house are flown?  
Rise nursing of the Day,  
If thou would'st trace their way!  
Earth has no voice to make the secret known!  
Who seeks the vanish'd bird,  
By the forsaken nest and broken shell?  
Far thence he sings unheard,  
Yet free and joyous midst the woods to dwell!  
—Thou, of the sunshine born,  
Take the bright wings of morn!  
Thy hope calls heavenward from yon ruin'd cell!

\* In allusion to the signification of the Butterfly on antique gems and vases.

### ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

The lovely infant droops and dies,  
And leaves a world of care;  
A mother's heart, with bursting sighs,  
Must own the loss severe.  
But when with sudden, rapid hand,  
Death tears it from her breast,  
It's fate our sorrows will command,  
And virtue feel distress.  
The cord that bound it to the heart,  
Tho' strong, is snapped in twain;  
From kindred mortals all must part,  
When some must feel the pain.  
Submission to the will divine,  
In trouble's darkest hour,  
Is God's command, to whom resign  
Our all and trust his power.  
For infants rise to dwell above,  
Where'er their summons come;  
Where life and joy, and peace and love,  
Are their eternal home.

### Miscellaneous.

Two notorious scolding women had a set-to in England lately: force of lungs alone decided the victory in favour of one of them. The defeated Xantippe, from great prostration of strength, died next day. Let scolding women take warning.

A maiden of the most engaging appearance newly entered into her 17th year, lately attracted the attention of two elderly gentlemen, the one a bachelor of 70, & the other a widower considerably above that age, both very "forbidding men," but very wealthy. With kind words and liberal presents they completely succeeded for a time in dividing the young lady's affections, and many an angry look and bitter word was exchanged by the hoary rivals during the contest. Fortune at last seemed to favour the bachelor—he obtained the lady's consent, and went home to "set his house in order" for her reception. But "delays are dangerous." The widower who had every thing in readiness, succeeded during these preparations in altering the mind of the "betrothed maiden," and carried her to the "altar of Hymen" on the evening of Monday se'night.

Scotch paper.

A Mr. Fogg, says the N. Y. Spectator, of Scituate, (Mass.) has lately been admitted to the bar as an Attorney. It is shrewdly suspected that in tough cases he will endeavor to cast a mist before the Court, and bewilder the jury in a fog. The Charleston Gazette thinks the "mystery of the law" hardly needs this additional veil—its "glorious uncertainty" being proverbial.

### NEW LAW BUT GOOD LOGIC.

In the trial of a prisoner upon an indictment for an assault in one of the middle states.—The allegation was, that the assault was committed upon the body of the defendant "in the fear of God and in the peace of this state"—In the verdict the jury said—"that as this was the allegation and whereas in fact the offence occurred (as was proved on the trial) at a notorious house of ill-fame, where the 'fear of God' is not known nor 'the peace of the State' regarded—therefore the jury could not find the indictment true as laid and they acquitted the prisoner.—Hampden Journal.

At a late court in Franklin county, N. Y. \$500 damage were given for a breach of promise of marriage, in favor of Sally Percy against Simon Bellows. This verdict we think will make Bellows careful how he attempts to blow up the flames of love hereafter.

From the Providence Journal.  
AVOID ANGRY EXPRESSIONS.

We have in fresh recollection, an incident which led to the separation of man and wife, which in the original was the most

trifling; but in the sequel was disastrous and distressing. A gentleman received one morning, when at the breakfast table, a cup of coffee from the hand of his wife, which contained the oil of a small piece of butter, which had accidentally fallen into the cup. Louisa, said the husband good humoredly, I'll thank you to give me a cup of coffee that is pure and unadulterated. Henry, replied the wife, do you think it is poison? No, certainly not, but I should prefer having another cup. Indeed you shall, replied Louisa, but permit me to drink that which you complain of. No, madam, you shall not, replied the husband sternly, and instantly threw the contents of the cup into the bosom of Louisa. She arose hastily from the table, looked wistfully towards Henry and wildly gazed on all around her. With lingering steps she moved from the apartment, and for the last time looked a farewell to Henry.

An uninterrupted silence ensued, but when the consternation of the persons present subsided, the distracted husband in a paroxysm of despair, rushed into the street, and followed the footsteps of the crazy Louisa. In vain he sought her in every nook and corner of the city, for she was not to be found, and the frantic husband returned hopeless and helpless to his desolate mansion, where he indulged in excessive sorrow and despair. Scarce two hours had elapsed before Mrs. A. was returned to her husband, not glowing in youth and beauty, but a lifeless corpse. The treatment she received from him she loved crazed her, and in the moment of distraction she committed suicide. Mr. A. survived the shock a few months, when he expired, and in his last moments lisped the name of Louisa, and prayed for her forgiveness.

### THE THREE SHARPERS.

An Arabian Tale.

A peasant was conducting a goat to Bagdat. He was mounted on a mule, and the goat followed him, with a bell hung to his neck. Three sharpers, observing his little escort, instantly longed to make it their own; not so much for the value of the thing, as to show their address. I will lay an even bet, said the first, that I will rob that man of his goat, without his thinking to inquire after it. And I, said the second, will lay another wager, that I steal from him the mule he rides on. That must be a hard task, indeed, said the third: but what do you think of my enterprise since I engage to take from him all the clothes upon his back, and to make him rejoice at seeing himself stripped to the skin?

The first sharper dexterously loosened the fastening to the bell, slipped it from the goat's neck, tied it to the mule's tail and made off with the goat undiscovered. The peasant hearing the tinkling of the bell, never doubted but that his goat followed him. However, happening to look behind him some time after, he was strangely surprised at missing the little animal, which he was to sell at the market. He now made inquiry of every passenger, in hopes of hearing of his strayed goat; at last the second sharper accosted him, and told him he had just seen a man make down the next lane precipitately dragging a goat along by the hind legs. The peasant thinking he could run faster than the mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the sharper to hold his mule, while he set off full speed, in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself running, without getting sight of the man or goat, he returned, quite spent and almost breathless to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when to add to his misfortune, behold the mule and its keeper were vanished.

The two successful rogues had gained a secure retreat, and were triumphing over their associate, while he waited for the countryman, at the side of a well, in a part of the road he knew he must pass. Here he sent forth the most lamentable cries, and made such bitter wailings, that the peasant was touched with commiseration as he approached him, reflecting on his own recent misfortunes, found himself disposed to listen to the afflictions of others. As he appeared to be overwhelmed with grief, he thus addressed him; How can you take on so piteously? Surely your misfortunes are not so great as mine, I have lost two animals, the value of which is more than one half of my substance; my mule and my goat might in time have made my fortune.

A fine loss said the sharper, but not to be compared with mine! You have not, like me, let fall in this well a casket of diamonds, delivered to my care and to be carried to the Caliph of Bagdat: no doubt I shall be hanged for my negligence, which will be called an excuse for having clandestinely sold them. Why don't you dive to the bottom of the well, and fetch up your treasure, said the Peasant; I know it is not deep. Alas! replied the sharper, I am

quite awkward at diving, and had rather run the risk of being hanged, than meet inevitable death by drowning; but if any one knows the well better than me would undertake the kind office, upon receiving the jewels, I would give him ten pieces of gold.

The unwary dupe poured out pious ejaculations in gratitude to Mahomet, for having thrown in his way the means of repairing the loss of his mule and his goat. Promise me, said he, in an extacy, the ten pieces, and I will recover your casket. The sharper agreed, and the peasant stripped himself, and jumped with such alacrity into the well, that the sharper saw he had no time to lose, and immediately took to his heels with his clothes. The poor peasant felt all around the bottom of the well to no purpose, and then raised himself to the brink to take breath, and recover strength for a second attempt, when he found that the stranger had decamped with his apparel.—Grown wise too late, by woful experience, he returned home by many a lonely path, to conceal his shame, and relating his tale to an affectionate wife, the only consolation he received from her was, that from the king upon the throne, to the shepherd on the plains, two thirds of the human race owe the greatest part of the vexations of life to imprudent confidences.

### RULES AND MAXIMS

For promoting Matrimonial Happiness.

The likeliest way, either to obtain a good husband, or to keep one so, is to be good yourself.

Never use a lover ill, whom you design to make your husband, lest he should either upbraid you with it, or return it, afterwards; and if you find, at any time, an inclination to play the tyrant, remember these two lines of truth and justice:

Gently shall those be ruled who gently swayed;  
Abject shall those obey, who haughty were obeyed

Battle of Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your husband. Never endeavor to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness (as some do very foolishly, to try his temper;) but treat him always, before-hand, with sincerity, and afterwards, with affection and respect.

Be not over-sanguine before marriage, nor promise yourself felicity without alloy; for that is impossible to be attained, in this present state of things. Consider, beforehand, that the person you are going to spend your days with, is a man, and not an angel; and, if, when you come together, you discover any thing in his humour or behaviour, that is not altogether so agreeable as you expected, pass it over as human frailty; smooth your brow, compose your temper, and try to amend it by cheerfulness and good-nature.

Remember always, that whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed.—Therefore, instead of murmurs, reflections, and disagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous; readily put your shoulder to the yoke, and make it easy to both.

Resolve, every morning, to be cheerful and good natured that day; and, if any accident should happen to break that resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing besides,—and especially with your husband.

Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it will; but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to know the end of.

Be assured, a woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation but her husband's esteem and love; which, consequently, it is her undoubted interest by all means possible to preserve and increase. Do you, therefore, study his temper, and command your own; enjoy his satisfaction with him, share and sooth his cares, and with the utmost diligence conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently, with due attention, the matrimonial service; and take care, in doing so, not to overlook the word *Obeys*.

In your prayers, be sure to add a clause for grace to make a good wife; and, at the same time, resolved to do your utmost endeavours towards it.

Always wear your wedding ring; for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined: if you are ruffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty; cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you.

where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

Let the tenderness of your conjugal love be expressed with such decency, delicacy and prudence, as that it may appear plainly and thoroughly distinct from the designing fondness of a mistress.

Have you any concern for your own ease, or for your husband's esteem? Then have a due regard to his income and circumstances, in all your expenses and desires; for necessity should follow, you run the greatest hazard of being deprived of both.

Let not many days pass, together, without a serious examination how you have behaved as a wife; and if, upon reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles, or omissions, the best atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future condition.

### CRAMP.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1762, containing an easy remedy for the Cramp.

"Near five years ago, being from home, and obliged to lie upon a very hard bed for two nights, though I could not sleep the first night through the uneasiness of my lodging, yet I had no cramp. The second night I slept well, but no cramp. The loss of my old tormenting companion, for two nights together, a circumstance I had not experienced for years before, set me off thinking what could be the cause. I could not recollect any other alteration in my manner of living, than passing from a soft bed to a hard one; I therefore imagined that that might be the cause; and likewise reflecting that this disorder almost always makes its attack in the night, I guessed it must, in a great measure proceed from the unnatural position of the body in a soft bed, where the body sinks down and the feet rise up. I immediately set my joiner to work, and made my bedstead regularly sloping, so that there was about a foot difference in height, between the head and feet. I likewise put a hard mattress upon the bed; my project succeeded, and (I thank God) I immediately got rid of my grievous pain, which I have not felt since, near five years, unless a few times, when through mistake of servants, the feathers of the bed were left too full at bottom, and, by that means, the feet raised higher than they should be. If this should be looked upon by the learned as trifling, yet 'facts are stubborn things,' and will not bow down to the most learned and ingenious hypothesis. It may be necessary to add, that as the bed slopes so much, something ought to be fixed at the bottom for the feet to rest against."

### TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Beaufort County on the 27th Aug. inst. a negro man who calls himself Joshua Lee, and that he was purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near Snow Hill by Robert Martin living in Rockingham County, North Carolina—say that he left said Martin in Chester County, South Carolina. He is of yellow complexion, large full eyes, soft voice, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 25 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS,

Washington, Sept. 5, 1823.—4094

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Sessions, 1823.

John Kitterill et als,

vs.

Noah Kitterill.

Jedaro Kitterill et als

vs.

Noah Kitterill.

ORDERED that publication be made in the American Recorder for 2 months that Noah Kitterill appear and answer or judgment will be taken by default.

GEORGE EVANS, CLK.

P. & Fee \$5.—3m407

Cabinet and Venetian Blind  
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this place, that he has commenced the above business, opposite Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, & hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDWARD LONG.

Washington, August 11, 1823.—1404

RICHARD GRIST,

WATER-STREET.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

25,000 lb. Trinidad Sugar, good quality.  
10 hds. Molasses,  
600 bus. Turks Island Salt,  
Considerable Fall supply of Salt expected.

A constant supply of cut and whole Herring—Superfine Flour, &c. &c.  
Wheat wanted.